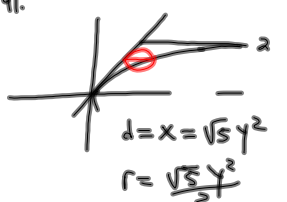


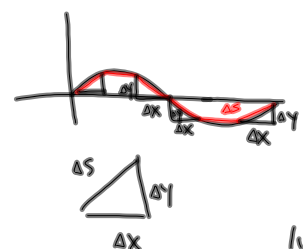
41.



$x = \sqrt{5} y^2$
 $\Delta V = \pi r^2 \Delta y$
 $\int_0^2 \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{5} y^2}{2} \right)^2 dy$
 8π

Dec 11-9:16 AM

7.4 Length of a smooth curve $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim \sum f(x_i) \Delta x$
 Approximate the length of the curve $y = \sin(x)$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 2\pi$



$\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta s_i$
 $\leq \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$
 $\leq \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right)^2} \Delta x$
 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sum \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right)^2} \Delta x$
 $\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} dx$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$
 $h = \Delta x$

Dec 17-5:53 PM

Definition of arclength

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} dx$$

$$L = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2} dy$$

hse for $x = g(y)$ Find the exact length of the curve $y = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} x^{3/2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 8x} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} x^{1/2} = 2\sqrt{2}x$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = (2\sqrt{2}x)^2 = 8x$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{2}{3} (1 + 8x)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{12} (9^{3/2} - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{12} (27 - 1) = \frac{26}{12} = \frac{13}{6}$$

Dec 17-6:43 PM

Dec 17-6:49 PM

A vertical tangent

$$x = y^3 \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = 3y^2$$

Find the length of the curve $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ between $(-8, -2)$ and $(8, 2)$ 

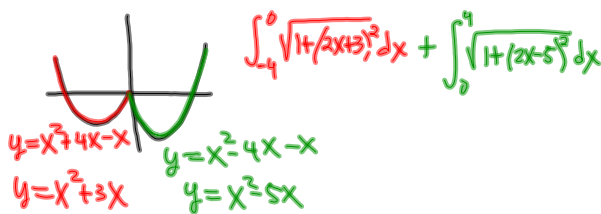
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{3x^{2/3}}$$

$$\int_{-8}^8 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{3x^{2/3}}\right)^2} dx \stackrel{!}{=} 17.2606$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{1 + (3y^2)^2} dy = 17.2607$$

A cusp

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Find the length of the curve $y = x^2 - 4|x| - x$ from $x = -4$ to $x = 4$ 

Dec 17-6:59 PM

Dec 17-7:16 PM

Jan 3-12:44 PM